

Revised

THE
IRISH PROTEST

TO THE
MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO,

CONTAINED IN THE
Address of the British Parliament

TO THE
K I N G.

[Price One Shilling and Six-pence.]

25 July 1785

1431 PROTEST

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CONTAINED IN THE

Journal of the Legislature



TO THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

—

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*K Great Britain. Lords and Commons
Houses of*

THE
IRISH PROTEST

TO THE
MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO,

CONTAINED IN THE
Address of the British Parliament

TO THE
K I N G,

CONTAINING,

- I. THE ADDRESS, II. REMARKS ON THE ADDRESS,
- III. AUTHENTIC COPY OF MR. PITT'S BILL,

*He could raise Scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a trice;
Altho' by woeful Proof we find,
They always leave a Scar behind;
As if Duplicity and Nonsense
Had got th' advantage of his Conscience.*

DUBLIN, PRINTED:
LONDON, RE-PRINTED,
For J. DEBRET, opposite Burlington-House,
Piccadilly, 1785.



It is Parliamentary to consider all Addresses to the Throne as the Productions of the Minister, but the following singular Performance has a more particular Claim to be viewed in this Light, as it was moved by Mr. PITT in Justification and Defence of his Conduct, and passed both Houses without Amendment.

A N
A D D R E S S
T O T H E
K I N G,

*Passed by the British House of Commons
on Monday the 25th of July, and agreed
to by the House of Lords.*

1. “**W**E, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the
“ Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, have taken into our most
“ serious consideration the important
“ subject of the commercial intercourse
B between

“ between Great Britain and Ireland,
 “ recommended in your Majesty’s speech
 “ at the opening of the present session,
 “ and the resolutions of the two Houses
 “ of the Parliament of Ireland, which
 “ were laid before us, by your Majesty’s
 “ command, on the 22d of February
 “ last.

2. “ After a long and careful inves-
 “ tigation of the various questions ne-
 “ cessarily arising out of this comprehen-
 “ sive subject, we have come to the
 “ several resolutions, which we now
 “ humbly present to your Majesty, and
 “ which we trust will form the basis of
 “ an advantageous and permanent com-
 “ mercial settlement between your Ma-
 “ jesty’s kingdoms of Great Britain and
 “ Ireland.

3. “ We

3. " We have proceeded on the foundation of the resolutions of the parliament of Ireland; but in considering so extensive an arrangement, we have found it necessary to introduce some modifications and exceptions, and we have added such regulations and conditions as appeared to us indispensably necessary for establishing the proposed agreement on just and equitable principles, and for securing to both countries those commercial advantages, to an equal enjoyment of which they are in future to be entitled.

4. " Your Majesty's subjects in Ireland being secured in a full and lasting participation of the trade with the British Colonies, *must*, we are persuaded, *acknowledge* the justice of their continuing to enjoy it on the same

“ terms with your Majesty’s subjects in
“ Great Britain.

5. “ And it is, we conceive, equally
“ manifest, that as the ships and Ma-
“ riners of Ireland are to continue in all
“ time to come to enjoy the same
“ privileges with those of Great Britain,
“ the same provisions should be adopted
“ in Ireland as may be found necessary
“ in this country, for securing those ad-
“ vantages exclusively to the subjects of
“ the empire. This object is essentially
“ connected with the maritime strength
“ of your Majesty’s dominions, and con-
“ sequently with the safety and pro-
“ sperity both of Great Britain and Ire-
“ land.

6. “ We therefore deem it indispen-
“ sible that these points should be fe-
“ cured

"cured as conditions necessary to the
 "existence and duration of the agree-
 "ment between the two countries.
 "They can only be carried into effect
 "by laws to be passed by the parliament
 "of Ireland, which is alone competent
 "to bind your Majesty's subjects in that
 "kingdom, and whose legislative rights
 "we shall ever hold as sacred as our
 "own.

7. "It remains for the parliament of
 "Ireland to judge, according to their
 "wisdom and discretion, of these con-
 "ditions, as well as of every other part
 "of the settlement proposed to be estab-
 "lished by mutual consent.

8. "Our purpose in these resolutions
 "is to promote alike the commercial in-
 "terests of your Majesty's subjects in
 both

“ both countries, and we are persuaded
 “ that the common prosperity of the two
 “ kingdoms will be thereby greatly ad-
 “ vanced, the subjects of each will in fu-
 “ ture apply themselves to those branches
 “ of commerce which they can exercise
 “ with the most advantage, and the
 “ wealth so diffused through every part
 “ will operate as a general benefit to the
 “ whole,

9. “ We have thus far performed our
 “ part in this important business, and
 “ we trust that, in the whole of its pro-
 “ gress, reciprocal interest and mutual
 “ affection will insure that spirit of union
 “ so essentially necessary to the great end
 “ which the two countries have equally
 “ in view.

10. “ In

10. " In this persuasion we look forward with confidence on the final completion of a measure, which, while it tends to perpetuate harmony and friendship between the two kingdoms, must, by augmenting their resources, uniting their efforts, and consolidating their strength, afford your Majesty the surest means of establishing on a lasting foundation the safety, prosperity, and glory of the empire."

1871
In the afternoon we took the
train for the city and arrived
at 6 o'clock. The weather was
very warm and the people
were very friendly. We
stayed at the Hotel de
Ville and had a very
pleasant stay. The city
was very beautiful and
the people were very
kind. We had a very
good dinner at the
Hotel de Ville and
were very happy.

TO THE
PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

THE forgoing address being evidently composed for your perusal, and much industry having been used by administration to disperse it through the kingdom; as well as much stress having been laid on some flattering and sounding expressions in that address, to divert your attention and to lull you to security, in order that the insidious designs of the British cabinet might be more readily carried into effect;

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it will, I hope, be no unfriendly office to lay the nature of that address fairly before you, to represent it in its true light and to unmask the *Scorpion's sting* that lies concealed under the flowers that deck the insidious present.

It might, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that *Ireland* has nothing to do with an address of the British parliament; that addresses are constantly set off with all the flowing ornaments and graceful trimmings necessary to ensure a kind reception in the *drawing-room*; that they are ever considered as matters of form, the echo of the Minister's *dictum*, the voice of adulation, and so dismiss the fulsome composition to its proper service in his Majesty's closet—But as it has been dignified as a political engine by an artful and designing administration, and may
most

most probably be repeated in his Majesty's message to the parliament of Ireland, when the resolutions of the cabinet are transmitted to this kingdom; it may be useful to hold it up to the public, stripped of its tinsel ornaments, that they may see it such as it truly is, and be prepared to give a full answer to the Castle emissaries, who cry it up as the palladium of our liberties and constitution.

The two first paragraphs contain little beyond the usual introduction to such flimsy compositions, being principally confined to compliments to his Majesty's care, and panegyric on the diligence and perseverance of *his* parliament. But as it is notorious that the *long* and *careful investigation* that the Minister boasts of, was forced on him by the voice of the nation, much against his inclination, you

may judge of the probity of the man who states it to his King as a matter of merit in him.

The Minister at first declared that the present arrangement was to be final and permanent : When pressed on it's danger and absurdity, he has at times abandoned even the idea of permanency ; but here, he has however ventured a hope that it may be permanent.—When we come to consider the ground on which he rests it's permanency, we shall be better able to judge how far this hope is well founded.

The third paragraph makes ample amends for the emptiness of the two former ; it is full of matter, and required all the latitude generally allowed to such compositions to veil the NEW DEMANDS

MANDS of the British cabinet under the modest title of *modifications* and *exceptions*—And even these, the Minister would wish us to understand, were founded on the *Resolutions* of the *Irish parliament*.—So indeed, in one sense, they are.—If I were to throw down that cabin and to build the county jail on the spot, I might say that the jail was built on the foundation of the cabin.—But you would laugh at me, if I were to add, that the jail and the cabin are in PRINCIPLES the same.—For tho' they were both buildings to protect you from the injuries of the weather, and so far the same, you would perceive this essential difference, that you would be possessed of the key of your cabin to open and shut your door at your pleasure ; whereas those who were lodged in the jail would be prisoners, confined by the

the will of another, and subject to *regulations* and *conditions*, which the jailer might tell them were *indispensibly necessary* to be submitted to in their situation.— But neither the fine building nor the fine language would afford much comfort and consolation to the unhappy prisoners— And I believe there is no man among you, who would not prefer even the snug comforts and security of an humble cabin to a lodging in the most stately jail in the kingdom.

The Minister has indeed been driven to admit, That “ *he* has *added* some REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS,” and has then informed his Majesty— That “ They are *indispensibly necessary* for “ establishing the agreement.”—Let us then hold this declaration in mind ; it is pretty clear and distinct.—As to the *regulations*

gulations and conditions that are declared to be INDISPENSIBLY NECESSARY, they are only the trifling ones of Ireland surrendering her constitution and independence with the power of legislating for her to the British parliament.—But as the Minister takes great care to do away this imputation, by asserting our independence in the 6th paragraph, we shall consider his statement at full length when we come to it.

In the next paragraph however, the Minister has been a little off his guard, or a little premature in his declaration, for he has taken upon him to answer to his Majesty for the conduct of his *Irish parliament*, and to tell him what they MUST do, as if his *new system of dependence* and *passive obedience* had already been finally adopted—Did Mr. Pitt venture so
marked,

marked, so emphatical a declaration from the fervility of the assembly he spoke in, or from the character of the *Irish parliament*, as transmitted by the faithful representations of our upright and dignified administration? Whatever opinion he *had reason* to entertain of either assembly, ~~it~~ was a wanton cruelty to proclaim it to the world; particularly as the *Irish parliament* have still a good deal of business on hand that would require the *semblance of virtue* at least, to preserve their characters from contempt, and their persons from insult.

However uncourtly it may sound to the Minister, I am one of those, who *must deny* the justice of the claim set up in this paragraph, which has a reference to the 5th, 8th, 15th, and 16th resolutions: I must even, however harsh it may sound,

go farther ; and declare the claim to be a *violation* of a *solemn agreement*, and a **BREACH** of **NATIONAL FAITH**, on the part of Great-Britain—These are strong terms and ought to be clearly proved and well supported. Fortunately for Ireland nothing is so easy,

The trade of Ireland with the British colonies rests on two British acts of parliament, known by the title of the extension of trade, and grant of free trade, passed in 1779 and 1780, and in these acts, the terms and conditions under which Ireland is to enjoy and carry on that trade, are expressly stipulated and distinctly set down.—Ireland accepted the grant under these conditions, and passed two acts in conformity to them ; I ask any man, if Great-Britain can now recede from this solemn act, open the business

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siness afresh, resume her former concessions, or exact new terms or a higher price for them, without avowing to all the world, a *violation* of a *solemn agreement*, and a **BREACH** of **NATIONAL FAITH** ; and yet the Minister has had the assurance to propose such an act to his Majesty, and the confidence to add, that his Irish parliament **MUST** acknowledge the justice of it.—That his Majesty should be led by his Ministers to adopt such a conduct, every true and loyal subject must sincerely regret ; but I hope no man will suffer his loyalty and affection to his King to be shaken by the intemperate proceedings of a rash and unexperienced Minister. On this occasion, fortunately for Great-Britain, fortunately for their present connexion, they are united in opinion, their conduct would be directed to the same object.—Great-
Britain

Britain is no party to the unconstitutional claims of the cabinet, the people disavow the proceedings of the Minister and his parliament, and are ready to take part with Ireland in supporting her just rights and parliamentary privileges, against violation and encroachment.—When the British ministry and parliament adopted the resolution of *legislating* for America, unfortunately, the people were seduced by the hopes of revenue to be parties to the act. At this moment the Minister made a similar attempt, by stating the *provision* to be made by Ireland towards the support of the British navy as the basis of the settlement; but Great Britain has been undeceived on this point: She is now persuaded that the *Irish revenue* is a ministerial fallacy; and the dismemberment of her empire, with the loss of 120 millions and 50,000 men,

has cured her of the folly of looking for revenue from poverty and indigence. — Let no moderate or timid man dread the consequences of the present struggle; in the present temper of both kingdoms, they must, by uniting them in a common cause, strengthen their connexion; they must prove favourable to liberty in general, and to our constitution in particular.

The 5th paragraph has been expressly fabricated as a glossary to the 4th resolution. I might content myself with asking, what either this paragraph, or any other ministerial paraphrase on the resolution, can signify to us, while the resolution itself remains in full force? Shall we collect the sense from the resolution, or from the adulatory context of an address? Must not the resolution appear

pear now still more dangerous than ever, since the Minister has taken such pains to mask his *principal battery* with this address? But is the *battery* less dangerous, that it is masked; or when the mask is thrown down, will its operation be less destructive? But how insidious and plausible are the terms under which the insult is couched? "That provisions should
 " be adopted for securing the same privileges and advantages to the ships and
 " mariners of Ireland as may be enjoyed
 " by those of Great Britain." Can any thing be so kind, so friendly, so attentive to the interests of Ireland? Did Mr. Pitt think the Irish parliament so inimical to the interests of their country, that they would not adopt provisions for securing privileges and advantages to her commerce, unless they were compelled so to do? or did he imagine that the
 Irish

Irish would be so delighted with the ostentatious parade of these privileges and advantages, as to take them on his word, and to shut their eyes to the long list of restriction, prohibition and taxation that lurk behind.—This would be indeed catching at the oats, and submitting to the saddle and bridle.

But how came the Minister in this Address to omit to acquaint his Majesty with the powers he has reserved to the British parliament, of legislating for Ireland in almost every article of foreign or domestic trade, even to the imposing restrictions, prohibitions and taxes, on her imports and exports? Did he intend to blindfold his master or the people of Ireland? Or had the copious choice of courtly phrases failed in furnishing expressions to represent in proper colours this

this rough and uncouth part of the system? Be it as it may, it is evident that the Minister has practised the art of misrepresentation in this public act, that if he did not mean to deceive his Majesty, he has attempted to deceive the Irish nation, and that he has disgraced the British parliament by making them parties to the degrading and disgraceful attempt.

The 6th paragraph, departing a little from the smooth language of the two immediately preceding, avows plainly—
 “ that it is indispensable that *these points*
 “ should be secured, as conditions necessary to the existence and duration of
 “ the agreement between the two countries.” Let us only recollect what *these points* are, namely the power of *legislating externally and internally* for Ireland

land by the British parliament, and we shall be the better able to judge of the probability of the *existence* and *duration* of an *agreement* founded on such principles. But the remaining part of the paragraph is curious beyond expression. “ They “ (that is, the above *points*) can only be “ *carried into effect* by laws to be passed “ by the parliament of Ireland, which is “ alone competent to bind your Majesty’s “ subjects of that kingdom; and whose “ legislative rights we shall ever hold as “ sacred as our own.”

As this is the boasted recognition of Irish independence by the British parliament; as this is the charm that is to dispel all the fears and apprehensions of Irishmen for their liberties and constitution, and to restore confidence in the integrity of the Minister, I have stated
it

it in the fullest manner, and shall now consider it with all its boasted graces.

In all the arguments on this subject, has it not been universally admitted that the British acts were not to have effect in Ireland until passed by the Irish parliament? Has this *mode* of giving them validity been ever called into doubt? What then do these words of the Address say more, than that the Irish parliament are to register the British acts, and that such British acts are not to *have effect* in Ireland, until they are registered by the Irish parliament? So far then we are all agreed. But what are THE POINTS that are to be carried into effect in this manner, and that it is INDISPENSIBLE to have secured as conditions *necessary to the existence and duration of the Agreement*? Why! BRITISH
E ACTS

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, restraining, prohibiting and taxing the commerce of Ireland. Was there ever such glaring barefaced absurdity obtruded on the sense of a nation? In the same breath it is declared, that the Irish parliament is alone competent to make laws to bind Ireland; and the same parliament is called on to stipulate, to abandon and resign for ever the power of framing such laws; and to engage to pass precisely such acts as shall be framed for the purpose by the British parliament. In making such an extraordinary transfer of their powers, the Minister saw how necessary it was to declare the competency of the Irish parliament: in a deed of sale or mortgage of an estate, it is essential to ascertain the title and powers of the seller or mortgager, without which the contract would not be valid.—But notwithstanding

withstanding the care that the Minister has taken to affirm the power of the Irish parliament, I acknowledge I do entertain a doubt how far even the omnipotence of that body can reach in a transfer of the delegated rights of the people to the parliament of Britain.— But this is a question that can only be decided by a tribunal, before which I hope it will never be necessary to carry the appeal.—If Ireland should have acquired independence, for the sole purpose of qualifying her to make a transfer of her legislative powers to the parliament of Great Britain, she had much better have continued in her former state of dependence.—That state had been imposed by force, she had not incurred the disgrace of consenting to a subjection to a foreign yoke.

Amidst

Amidst all the political paradoxes of the present day, I do not recollect that any hireling writer, or any mere hireling Minister, has hitherto maintained, that the Parliament of Paris is in full possession of freedom and independence ; and yet their absolute Monarch might most truly assure them, in the boasted words of the Minister's address,—“ That his
 “ edicts can only be carried into effect
 “ by laws to be passed by the Parliament
 “ of Paris, which is alone competent to
 “ bind his subjects of France, and whose
 “ legislative rights he shall ever hold as
 “ sacred as his own.”

In fact, this is the very language in which *despotism* frequently addresses the engine of its power ; for at this day, no edicts can have the force of law in France until it is passed or registered by the Parliament

liament of Paris ; and the Members of that illustrious body have frequently exerted a virtue that would do honour to the republics of ancient Greece and Rome—have resisted the fury of an incensed tyrant ; and suffered imprisonment, banishment, and confiscation, rather than execute his unjust and oppressive mandates.

The Parliament of Paris enjoys and frequently exercises the power of *remonstrating*, and the King and Council have occasionally listened to their remonstrances, and amended their edicts in compliance with their requisitions. But under the present arrangement, no such power would remain to the Irish Parliament ; she *must* accept the British Acts without remonstrance ; she *must* register the Ministerial edicts without amendment ; or she

she *must* at once forfeit all right to a participation of commercial advantages, which she enjoyed previous to that arrangement; and in so doing must renounce a connection with a sister kingdom, whose interests are intimately blended with her's by the nearest and dearest ties. Such is expressly stated to be the only alternative; and a more desperate declaration never passed the lips of an infatuated madman.—Let the consequences be what every loyal subject deprecates the most, his Majesty's Minister has provoked them, and must answer for them.

In the next paragraph, indeed, the Minister seems rather apprehensive of these consequences; and, as if frightened at his own situation, endeavours to shift the responsibility from himself to the Irish Parliament: for he tells his Majesty,

jesty, "That it remains with the Par-
 "liament of Ireland to judge, according
 "to their *wisdom* and *discretion*, of *these*
 "*conditions* as well as of *every other* part
 "of the settlement proposed to be esta-
 "blished by mutual consent." Who
 ever doubted the power of the Parliament
 of Ireland to judge of these conditions?
 Did the Minister dread the effect of too
 great obsequiousness to his will, and too
 eager a precipitancy to execute his plan,
 that he thought it necessary to suggest
 the propriety of judging with *wisdom* and
discretion; that he deemed it expedient to
 caution the Irish Parliament, in the face
 of the world, to have a watch on their
 conduct, and not blindly to adopt his
 system, without having the appearance,
 at least, of examining the *conditions*, as
 well as *every other* part of the settlement
 proposed to be established? But for what
 purpose

purpose did he add, that the settlement was to be established by *mutual consent*? By mutual consent of whom? By mutual consent of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Orde? By mutual consent of the British and the Irish Parliaments? or by the mutual consent of the British and Irish nations? Every man of sense knows that the last can alone be permanent, to use his own terms, for he has abandoned final; and yet, though Mr. Pitt knows that the British nation reprobates the settlement, and Mr. Orde may be pretty well convinced, that Ireland views it with horror, the object is to be pursued.—It has been voted by the Parliament of Great-Britain.—It may possibly be so in Ireland; but no man would think it the more likely to be permanent, if the voice of the people does not concur with the vote of their Parliament.

After

After the above declaration, that the Parliaments of Ireland are to judge of the conditions and *every other* part of the proposed settlement, no man who considers the import of the words, can entertain a doubt of the Resolutions of the British Parliament being submitted to the consideration of the Parliament of Ireland, or of the necessity of discussing them with all the forms of *wisdom* and *discretion*. They may possibly be attended with a message before and a bill behind; and we may be possibly favoured with a sample of the novel species of independence to be established under this new system; the free and full exercise of all the Parliamentary forms of examination, committal, report, &c. &c. but with a strict injunction, that no alteration or admendment be made to the imperial resolves of the British Parliament.

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The Minister having in this manner, by every power of false colouring, endeavoured to veil the nature and tendency of the conditions he exacts from Ireland, while he avows and declares the indispensable necessity of *these conditions* being submitted to by this kingdom, has thought it necessary in the next paragraph, to descend to an apology for his conduct, and to rest the hopes of justification in the purity of his purposes. So far, therefore, you have gained your point, as to humble the haughty insolence of the most assuming and self-sufficient Minister that England ever saw, and to bring the culprit to the bar of your tribunal, with a laboured attempt to justify his proceedings. When we reflect on the character of the man, shall we impute this humility to a modest and amiable diffidence that always attends true merit,

merit, or shall we conclude, that it was wrung from his fears and his apprehensions by your manly resistance, and spirited opposition to his dangerous measures. Persist, my countrymen, the cause is yours; the enemy has already begun to give way, push the advantage and your power is irresistible: whenever you have spoken your sentiments, they have carried effect; there is a certain energy in the sound of the Irish harp, that can make the proudest Minister tremble.

I was just going to dismiss the remainder of the address, as the fanciful workings of a youthful imagination, the air-drawn schemes and golden dreams of idle bliss, fit only for the daubing of a sentimental novel; when my eye glanced on the words RECIPROCAL INTEREST, and all my indignation was

roused afresh, particularly as I found that the words were so artfully introduced, as actually to mean *nothing*, while they were obviously intended to convey *every thing*. Such arts are so despicable and mean, as to be unworthy of a man; but how degrading to be adopted by the British Parliament as the instruments of deception, practised on a friendly, generous, and manly people!

In what part of the settlement shall we look for *reciprocal interest*? Shall we find it in the 4th Resolution, that demands for Great-Britain an *exclusive* power of legislating for Ireland in matters respecting navigation? Shall we find it in the 5th, the 8th, the 15th, and 16th Resolutions, that demand for the British Parliament the *exclusive* power of making laws to tax, to restrain, and prohibit, almost

most every branch of our foreign commerce? Shall we find this *reciprocal interest* in binding us to the monopoly of the East-India Company; and in tying us up from trading to any free and independent States, from the Cape of Good-Hope to the Streights of Magellan, or even attempting to open new channels of commerce, where we should not have to contend with the overbearing capital and superior knowledge of Great-Britain? or we shall again look for this *reciprocal interest* in the 14th Resolution, whereby Great-Britain secures to her manufacturers the perpetual supply of our raw materials, and guards the exportation of her own raw materials by *perpetual prohibition*. Is it possible that any Minister, or any man can imagine, that a settlement founded on such principles can be permanent, though guarded by numberless

less acts of parliament ; a settlement that besides striking at the independence, and subverting the Constitution of Ireland, exacts terms the most injurious to her interests, the most oppressive, the most unjust ? Such absurdity can only be accounted for by the inexperience of the Minister, and the presumption engendered by a train of success, as unparalleled as it is unmerited. After deceiving the Marquis of Lansdown, and out-witting the Marquis of Buckingham, after imposing on the people and arming them against their most valuable rights and privileges, after triumphing over the last Parliament, and trampling on the Constitution, shall we be surprised to see similar arts practised to deceive the people of Ireland, while an attempt is made to rob them of every thing they hold most dear : but these are the last efforts

of expiring artifice, which, unmasked and execrated in the scenes of its first exhibition, seeks a new field to display its operations. But the moment of deception is past, and that torrent of influence and prejudice, that overpowered the sense and judgment of the British nation, and shook the sacred pillars of her Constitution, has spent its force, and dies in gentle murmurs against the Irish shore.

The



The following is an AUTHENTIC COPY of
Mr. P I T T's IRISH COMMERCIAL
BILL, grounded on the PROPOSITIONS which
have been so long in discussion, and as it was
read a *first time* in the *House of Commons*, on
Tuesday, August 2, 1785.

*A Bill for finally regulating the Intercourse and Commerce between
Great Britain and Ireland, on permanent and equitable Prin-
ciples, for the mutual benefit of both Kingdoms.*

WHEEREAS it is highly important to the general inter-
ests of the British empire, that the intercourse and
commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, should be finally
regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual
benefit of both countries.

And whereas, for that purpose it is expedient, that the trade be-
tween the said countries, as well in articles of the growth, pro-
duce, or manufacture of either of them, as in those of foreign
countries, should be encouraged and extended as much as pos-
sible; and that a full participation of the commercial advantages
which this kingdom may derive from any of its foreign settle-
ments, colonies, or plantations, and from the exclusive privi-
leges enjoyed by the ships and seamen thereof, should be secured
to Ireland on the same terms as the said advantages are, or shall
be, from time to time, enjoyed by the inhabitants of this king-
dom :

Be it further declared by the King's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled,
and by the authority of the same, That it shall be held and ad-
judged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the pre-
sent settlement, that no prohibition shall exist, in either of the
kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, against the importation,
use, or sale of any article of the growth, produce, or manufac-
ture of the other of the said kingdoms, except such as are herein-
after excepted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no
prohibition shall exist in this kingdom, after the

on the importation, use, or sale of any article, the
growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except such as now
exist

exist, against the importation of corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit, and also except such qualified prohibitions which are now, or may hereafter be in force, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or the materials of manufactures, but only regulate or prescribe the tonnage, or dimensions, or built, or country of the ships or vessels in which the same may be imported, or regulate or prescribe the weight, size, or quantity of the article to be therein imported, or the packages in which the same may be contained, or regulate, or prescribe other circumstances relative thereto; and also except prohibitions restraining the importation for sale of ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other utensils of war, unless by virtue of his Majesty's licence; and also except such prohibitions as may be necessary for protecting the copy rights of authors and booksellers, the engraved property of engravers, and of the venders of prints and maps, and all other exclusive rights and privileges which are or may be formed in this kingdom, for the encouragement of new inventions, to bodies corporate or individuals, by acts of parliament, grants from the crown, or otherwise.

And be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which there is a difference between the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, when imported into Great Britain, the duties on such articles should be reduced, in the kingdom, where they are highest, to an amount not exceeding the duties which were payable in the other on the 17th of May, 1782; so that in every case in which any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of 10l. 10s. per cent. or upwards, on the 17th day of May, 1782, the amount of the said duties so reduced shall not be less than the said duty of 10l. 10s. per cent. and that all articles which are now importable duty free into either kingdom from the other, shall hereafter be imported duty free into each kingdom from the other respectively: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to import into this kingdom, all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland (except as herein excepted) subject to such rates and duties as aforesaid, to be fixed and ascertained in the manner to be herein after directed.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that in all cases in which the articles of the consumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, such manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a further duty on the

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importation, adequate to countervail the duty on the manufacture; and that in all cases in which there shall be a duty in either kingdom on the raw material of any manufacture, such manufacture may, on its importation from the other kingdom, be charged with a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same to burthens adequate to those to which such manufacture is subject, in consequence of such duties on such raw materials, in the kingdom into which such manufacture may be so imported; and that in all cases in which a bounty shall be given, in either kingdom, on any articles manufactured therein, which shall remain on such articles when exported to the other, such articles may be charged with a further duty, in the kingdom into which they shall be imported, sufficient to countervail such bounty remaining thereon: Provided always, That the duty to be imposed upon manufactured salt, imported into any part of Great Britain, in order to countervail the internal duty thereon, shall be computed according to the rate of the internal duty payable thereon in England.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new or additional duty or duties shall be hereafter imposed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except such countervailing duties as may from time to time be imposed, as herein before provided, in consequence of any internal duty on the manufacture, or of any duty on the raw material of which such manufacture is composed, or of any bounty given on any goods manufactured in the other kingdom, and remaining on such goods when exported therefrom; and that such countervailing duties to be imposed as aforesaid, shall continue so long only as the internal consumption shall be charged with the duty or duties on the manufacture or raw material which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail, or as such article shall retain, on exportation from the other kingdom, the bounty which such duty so imposed shall have been intended to countervail.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no new prohibition, or new or additional duties, shall hereafter be imposed, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manufacture, from one kingdom to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present

sent settlement, That when any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom shall be prohibited by the laws of the said kingdom to be exported to foreign countries, the same articles, when exported to the other kingdom, shall be prohibited to be re-exported from thence to any foreign country.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, That no bounties whatever should be paid or payable, in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, malt, meal, flour, and biscuit; and except also the bounties at present given on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all bounties now payable in Great Britain, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament, on the exportation of any articles to Ireland, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, from and after except the bounties now payable on beer, and spirits distilled from corn; and except any bounties which relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and except such as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compensations for duties paid.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland should be exportable, from the kingdom into which they shall be imported from the other, as free from duties as similar commodities of the same kingdom; and that all manufactures of either kingdom, imported into the other, shall be intitled to such drawbacks or bounties, on exportation from the kingdom into which they shall have been so imported, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burthens than the home-made manufactures of such kingdom; and that when any such articles shall be liable, in either kingdom, to any duty on being exported to any foreign country, the same articles, if they shall have been imported from such kingdom into the other, shall, on exportation from such other kingdom to any foreign countries, pay the same duties as they would have been liable to on exportation from the kingdom of their growth, produce, or manufacture, to such foreign country or countries:

And be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, imported into Great Britain, shall be intitled to such freedom

produce, in the nature of drawbacks, on exportation from Great Britain to any place or country whatever, as may render them subject, on such exportation, to no heavier burthen than the like articles, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, are or may be subject to on exportation therefrom to the same countries or places respectively; and that all articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland shall, on being exported from this kingdom to any foreign country, be subject to the same duty or duties to which they would have been subject on being exported directly from Ireland to such foreign country.

And whereas, in order to ascertain the duties, bounties, and drawbacks, which may take place as aforesaid, on the importation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom into the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from thence to the other, or on the exportation of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom from the other to any foreign countries, it is expedient that proper persons be appointed, in each kingdom, to prepare a schedule or schedules thereof, to be laid before the Parliaments of both kingdoms, for their consideration and approbation; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That shall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to meet, confer, and consult touching the formation of such schedule or schedules as aforesaid, or any particulars relative thereto, with any person or persons who may be appointed for the like purpose by virtue of any act of the Parliament of Ireland

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said shall, and they are hereby required to lay, with all convenient speed, such schedule or schedules, and a report of their proceedings relative to the formation thereof, before the House of Commons of Great Britain.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said shall, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to examine upon oath any persons whatever, who shall be willing to be so examined, touching any matter relative to the formation of the said schedules.

And be it further enacted, That the said shall, on or before the take and subscribe the following oath before the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, or before any one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer:

“ I *A. B.* do swear, That, as a Commissioner appointed by virtue of an Act,
“ intituled I will, to the

“ best

" best of my judgment and ability,
 " faithfully and impartially discharge
 " the trust thereby reposed in me,
 " without favour or affection to any
 " person or persons whatever,

" So help me GOD."

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all articles, not the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, during such time as the trade to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive Company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) shall be imported into each kingdom from the other, reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to import from Ireland into Great Britain in ships navigated according to law, all goods not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or Ireland (except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan during such time as the trade shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive Company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) under the same regulations, and at the same duties, to which such goods would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the same may have been imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all duties originally paid on the importation of such goods into either kingdom respectively, shall be fully drawn back, within a time to be limited, on the exportation to Ireland from Great Britain of arrack, foreign brandy, and foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British Colonies in the West-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all duties

ies originally paid or secured, on the importation in this kingdom of any goods or commodities, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except arrack, foreign brandy, foreign rum, and all sorts of strong waters not imported from the British Colonies in the West-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, shall be fully drawn back, or the security for the same discharged, on exportation thereof to Ireland, within years after the importation thereof into this kingdom.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such drawback shall be paid, or security discharged, until a certificate from the proper Officer of the Revenue in Ireland, stating the due entry and landing of such articles, shall be returned and delivered to the proper Officer of the port from whence the same shall have been exported, and until the several other particulars by law required in the case of drawbacks shall have been duly observed.

And whereas it is highly and equally important to the interests both of Great-Britain and Ireland, and essential to the objects of the present settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as relates to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and so far as relates to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, should be the same in Great-Britain and Ireland, and that all such laws in both kingdoms should impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both, which can only be effected by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of both kingdoms (the Parliament of Great-Britain being alone competent to bind the people of Great-Britain in any case whatever, and the Parliament of Ireland being alone competent to bind the people of Ireland in any case whatever); Therefore be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, so far as the said laws relate to the securing exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and to the regulating and restraining the trade of the British Colonies and Plantations, shall be the same in Great-Britain and Ireland, and shall impose the same restraint, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of both kingdoms;

And

And be it therefore declared and enacted, by the authority
aforesaid, That all privileges, advantages, and immunities
which are now granted, or shall, by any law to be passed by the
Parliament of Great-Britain, be hereafter granted, to ships
built in Great-Britain, or to ships belonging to any of his Ma-
jesty's subjects residing in Great-Britain, or to ships manned by
British seamen, or to ships manned by certain proportions of
British seamen, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be
enjoyed in the same manner, and under the same regulations
and restrictions, respectively, by ships built in Ireland, or by
ships belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects residing in Ire-
land, or by ships manned by Irish seamen, or by ships manned
by certain proportions of Irish seamen.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid,
That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and
essential condition of the present settlement, that such regula-
tions as are now, or hereafter shall be, in force, by laws passed
or to be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for securing
exclusive privileges, advantages, and immunities as aforesaid to the
ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British
colonies and plantations, shall be established in Ireland, for the
same time and in the same manner as in Great Britain, by laws
to be passed in the parliament of Ireland, within
months, if the parliament of Ireland shall be then sitting, or
shall continue to sit for months next ensuing
without being prorogued or dissolved; or, [in case the parliament
of Ireland shall not be then sitting, and shall not continue to
sit for months without being prorogued or dis-
solved, then within months after the commence-
ment of the next ensuing session of parliament: provided
nevertheless, That the laws so to be passed in the parliament of
Great Britain, for the purpose aforesaid, shall impose the same
restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great
Britain and Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be
held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of
the present settlement, that Irish sail cloth shall be deemed Bri-
tish sail cloth, within the meaning of an act of the nineteenth
year of his late Majesty King George the Second, or any other
act or acts of parliament of this kingdom respecting the furnish-
ing of ships with British sail cloth; and the Irish sail cloth shall

be entitled to equal preference and advantage as British for the
use of the British navy.

And be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it
shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential
condition of the present settlement, that the people of Ireland
now, and at all times to come, shall have the benefit of trading
to and from the British colonies and plantations in the West In-
dies and America, and to and from the British settlements on
the coast of Africa; and in the articles of their growth, pro-
duce, or manufacture, in as full and ample manner as the peo-
ple of this kingdom, and shall likewise have the benefit of trad-
ing in the like ample manner to and from all such colonies,
settlements, and plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter
acquire or establish, and to and from such British settlements as
may exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to
the Straights of Magellan, whenever the trade with those coun-
tries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company having
liberty to import into the port of London only.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods
and commodities whatever, which may at any time be legally
imported from Great Britain into any British colonies or plan-
tations in the West Indies or America, or into any British
settlements on the coast of Africa, or into any such colonies,
settlements, or plantations, which this kingdom may hereafter
acquire or establish, or into any British settlements which may
exist in the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the
Straights of Magellan, whenever the commerce to the said
countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company,
having liberty to import into the port of London only, may,
in like manner, be imported into the said colonies, settlements,
or plantations, from Ireland, subject only to the same duties
and regulations as the like goods shall be subject to on importa-
tion into any of the said colonies, settlements, or plantations,
respectively from Great Britain.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid,
That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and es-
sential condition of the present settlement, that all such regula-
tions or restrictions as relate to the trade with the British colo-
nies or plantations, which are now, or shall hereafter be, in
force by laws passed by the parliament of this kingdom, shall
be from time to time established in Ireland, by laws to be pas-
sed in the parliament of Ireland within months,
if the parliament of Ireland shall be then sitting, and shall con-
tinue to sit for months next ensuing, without being
prorogued or dissolved; or, in case the parliament of Ireland

shall not be then sitting, or shall not continue to sit for months, without being prorogued or dissolved, then within months after the commencement of the next ensuing session of parliament: provided, nevertheless, That the laws so to be passed in the parliament of this kingdom, for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose the same restraints, and confer the same benefits, on the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

Provided also, and be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British, or any foreign colony, in America or in the West Indies, or of any of the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, and all peltry, rum, train oil, and whale fins, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries belonging to the United States of America, or being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the subjects of the said United States, shall, on importation into Ireland, be made subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be subject to, on importation into Great Britain; or if prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

Provided always, and be it declared, That rum, being of the produce or manufacture of the British plantations in the West Indies, may be importable into Ireland at no higher duties than are now payable thereon; and also, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or in America, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or to any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straights of Magellan, so long as the commerce to the said countries shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, or to any of the British settlements in the East Indies, whenever such commerce shall cease to be carried on by such exclusive company, shall, from time to time, be made liable to such duties, and be entitled to such drawbacks only, and be put under such regulations as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less duties or impositions, than the like goods shall be burthened with when exported from Great Britain: Provided always, That linen and provisions may continue to be exported from Ireland to any British colony, plantation, or settlement, duty free.

Provided

Provided also, and be it further declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that no bounties shall be payable in Ireland, on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies; or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British colonies or plantations in America, or in the West Indies, or from the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or in the East Indies, or of any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback or compensation of and for duties paid, over and above any duties paid in Great Britain.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that when any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they shall be accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers of the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain; and that, when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall be sent with the first parcel, and to identify the remainder, if shipped within new certificates shall be granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any ship or vessel shall arrive from any port or place in Ireland, at any port in this kingdom, laden with any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, no such goods shall be admitted to be imported into this kingdom, unless accompanied with such original certificates of the revenue officers in the said colonies, as shall be required by law on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies or plantations respectively, under such regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as the like goods are subject to on importation into Great Britain from the said colonies and plantations respectively, or unless, when the whole quantity included in one

certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorsed as to quantity, shall have been sent with the first parcel, and the remainder shall have been shipped within and shall be accompanied with new certificates granted by the proper officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessel, and to what port.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement. That so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, all ships freighted by the said company, and which shall have cleared out from the port of London for any of the said countries, shall be at liberty to touch at any of the ports of Ireland, and to take on board there any goods which they might take on board in Great-Britain, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, exported by the East-India Company to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be considered as British goods, within the meaning of any obligation which may at any time exist upon the said Company, to send out to those countries certain quantities of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain; and that no ships shall be allowed to clear out from any port in Ireland, for any of the said countries, except such as shall be freighted by the said Company, and shall have sailed from the port of London; and except such foreign ships as might, by any law now, or hereafter to be in force, clear out for foreign settlements in the said countries, from Great-Britain, which ships shall be allowed to clear out from Ireland in the same manner as from Great-Britain; and that whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the Streights of Magellan, shall be importable into Ireland from the British, or foreign settlements in the East-Indies, subject to the same duties and regulations, as the like goods shall, from time to time, be subject to on importation into Great-Britain, and if prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition

of

of the present settlement, that so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, shall be carried on solely by an exclusive company having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries, shall be allowed to be imported into Ireland, but through Great-Britain, except dye stuffs, drugs, cotton, or other wool, and spiceries, and such other articles as are, or hereafter may be importable into Great-Britain from foreign European countries, which articles may be imported into Ireland from European countries, so long as the same are importable from foreign European countries into Great-Britain; and that it shall be lawful to export any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the said countries, from Great-Britain to Ireland; and that such duties as may now by law be retained thereon on such exportation shall continue to be so retained; but that an account shall be kept thereof, and that the amount thereof shall be remitted by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs in Great-Britain, to the proper officer of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of his Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of that kingdom.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that all goods and commodities whatever, which shall hereafter be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great-Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations, with respect to bonds, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are subject in passing from one port of this kingdom to another: Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, which shall be shipped or put on board in any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, to be carried to any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland, shall be accompanied with the like sufferance and cocket, and subject to the like bond and security, as are required by any law in Great-Britain for the like goods passing from one port in Great-Britain to another; and that no goods brought from any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland shall be permitted to be imported into any port, creek, or member of any port, in this kingdom, without a sufferance and cocket signed by the proper officer or officers of the revenue in Ireland, nor shall be landed in this kingdom until the sufferance and cocket shall have been produced to the proper officer of the Customs here, and a sufferance granted for landing the same, until the like restrictions, regulations, penalties, and forfeitures,

to which goods carried from one port of Great-Britain to another are liable.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, That the inhabitants of both kingdoms shall have an equal right to carry on fisheries on every part of the coasts of the British dominions: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the subjects of his Majesty, residing in Ireland, shall have equal privileges and advantages with his Majesty's subjects residing in Great-Britain, in fishing on the coasts of Great Britain, and the territories belonging thereto.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the importation of articles from foreign countries shall be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favour the importation of similar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture which are, or hereafter may be, allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty free.

And be it declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every part thereof, shall commence and be in force on the

provided that before the said an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, which shall appropriate whatever sum the gross produce of the hereditary revenue shall amount to, after deducting all drawbacks, repayments, and bounties in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the sum of 656,000*l.* in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of that kingdom shall direct in the said Act; and which shall also provide, that it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the due collection of the duties composing the said hereditary revenue, shall be at all times effectually secured; and provided that before the said

an act or acts shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, for carrying into effect, on the part of that kingdom, the present settlement, and all matters, provisions, and regulations herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions thereof; and provided also, that before the said

an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Great-Britain, declaring such act or acts of the Parliament of Ireland to contain satisfactory provisions for carrying into effect the present settlement.

And

And be it also declared, That the continuance of the present settlement, and the duration of this Act, and of every thing herein contained, shall depend on the due observance, in the kingdom of Ireland, of the several matters herein declared to be fundamental and essential conditions of the said settlement, according to the true intent, meaning, and spirit thereof.

Provided nevertheless, That all the said fundamental and essential conditions shall, in all times, be held and deemed to be, and to have been, duly observed in the kingdom of Ireland, unless it shall have been expressly declared, by an act of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the same have not been duly observed.



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